the proceeding. Any party may file a response to a motion to supplement the pleadings with ten (10) days after the date of service upon him of the motion.

(c) Pleadings to conform to the evidence. When issues not raised by the pleadings but reasonably within the scope of a formal decisional proceeding are tried with the express or implied consent of the parties, they shall be treated in all respects as if they had been raised in the pleadings.

§12.308 Motions.

- (a) In general. An application for a form of relief not otherwise specifically provided for in this subpart E shall be made by a motion, which shall be in writing (unless made on the record during an oral hearing). The motion shall state the relief sought and the basis for the relief and may set forth the authority relied upon. All motions, unless otherwise provided in these rules, shall be directed to the Administrative Law Judge before the initial decision is filed, and to the Commission after the initial decision is filed.
- (b) Answer to motions. Any party may serve and file a written response to a motion within ten (10) days after service of the motion upon him, or within such longer or shorter period as established by these rules, or as the Administrative Law Judge or the Commission may direct.
- (c) Dismissal—(1) By the Administrative Law Judge. The Administrative Law Judge, acting on his own motion, may, at any time after he has been assigned the case:
- (i) Dismiss the entire proceeding, without prejudice to counterclaims, if he finds that none of the matters alleged in the complaint state a claim that is cognizable in reparations; or
- (ii) Order dismissal of any claim, counterclaim, or party from the proceeding if he finds that such claim or counterclaim (by itself, or as applied to a party) is not cognizable in reparations.
- (2) Motion for dismissal by a party. Any party who believes that grounds exist for dismissal of the entire complaint, of any claim therein, of any counterclaim, or of a party from the proceeding, may file a motion for dismissal specifying the claims, counter-

- claims, or parties to be dismissed and the reasons therefor. Upon consideration of the whole record, the Administrative Law Judge may grant or deny such motion, in whole or in part.
- (3) Content and effect of order of dismissal. Any order of dismissal entered pursuant to this rule shall contain a brief statement of the findings and conclusions which serve as the basis for the order. An order of dismissal of the entire proceeding pursuant to this rule shall have the effect of an initial decision which may be appealed to the Commission in accordance with the requirements set forth in §12.401 of these rules.
- (d) Motions for procedural orders. Motions for procedural orders, including motions for extensions of time, may be acted on at any time, without awaiting a response thereto. Any party adversely affected by such action may request reconsideration, vacation or modification of such action.
- (e) *Dilatory motions*. Repetitive or numerous motions dealing with the same subject matter shall not be permitted.

§ 12.309 Interlocutory review by the Commission.

Interlocutory review by the Commission of a ruling on a motion by an Administrative Law Judge may be sought only as prescribed in this rule:

- (a) When interlocutory appeal may be taken. An interlocutory appeal may be permitted, in the discretion of the Commission, under the following circumstances:
- (1) The appeal is from a ruling pursuant to §12.102, §12.202, or §12.305 refusing to grant a motion to disqualify a Judgment Officer or Administrative Law Judge;
- (2) The appeal is from a ruling pursuant to \$12.9 suspending an attorney from participation in a reparation proceeding;
- (3) Upon a determination by the Administrative Law Judge certified to the Commission either in writing or on the record that
- (i) A ruling sought to be appealed involves a controlling question of law or policy:
- (ii) An immediate appeal may materially advance the ultimate resolution of the issues in the proceeding; and